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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. Federation for Women and Family Planning

(Special; 1999)

During the reporting period the Federation for Women and Family Planning has been implementing diverse initiatives aimed at ensuring equal status of women and men. This was achieved through programs in line with the mission of the Federation, focused in particular on women, youth, and human reproductive rights, including right to contraception, legal and safe abortion, as well as objective, reliable information about human sexuality.

The programs included: advice program (Hotline, Open Days); publication program (pamphlets, bulletins, flyers); educational programs (trainings, workshops, seminars).

Participation in the work of United Nations:

1. The executive director attended the meeting of Commission on Sustainable Development – 12th Session, New York 14-30 April 2004;

2. The organization's representatives attended Beijing + 10 Conference : Forty-Ninth Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, New York 28 February-11 March 2005;

3. The organization's representative attended the meeting of Commission on the Status of Women (50th Session), New York 27 February-10 March 2007;

4. The executive director attended the meeting of Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (34th Session), New York, 16 January-3 February 2006;

5. The Executive Director attended the 2006 High-level Meeting on AIDS : Uniting the world against AIDS, New York 31 May-2 June, 2006.

Cooperation with the United Nations bodies:

1) Project entitled "To support advocacy and networking activities in Poland on reproductive health and rights" – in collaboration with United Nations Population Fund, 2004-2006. The goals of the project : the increase of the awareness of sexual and reproductive health and rights in Central and Eastern European countries; developing connections and cooperation possibilities on the reproductive health and rights issues with related European Union institutions and European Parliament.

2) Translation and promotion of World Health Organization's publication entitled "Safe Abortion: Technical and Policy Guidance for Health Systems", 2004-2005.

The conference dedicated to the promotion of the publication was organized under the patronage of the Liaison Office of the World Health Organization, 25 March 2004.

2. FEMVision

(Special; 2003)

Part 1: Introduction

i) FEMVision is a European lobbying network with a focus on women's entrepreneurship and business values. FEMVision members work to influence public opinion and convince women entrepreneurs and businesswomen that while business should produce economically satisfying results. These results must foster the development of positive human values, dialogue, culture and friendship, values which aid in the eradication of poverty, build on humanities environmental consciousness, and promotion of world peace.

ii) The appointment of a full-time representative to the United Nations in New York in 2006 has permitted FEMVision to follow more closely and participate more fully in Economic and Social Council procedures and NGO committees, giving the organisation a more global focus for the future.

Part II Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations.

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

FEMVision has actively participated in the meetings and conferences of the Economic and Social Council and its dependent bodies. Representatives contributed with questions and comments highlighting the importance of women's entrepreneurship, economic empowerment and participation in decision-making at all levels. The following are the conferences and events which FEMVision delegates have attended or participated in from 2003-2006.

2003 47th Session, United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), 3-14 March 2003, United Nations Headquarters, New York; 56th Department of Public Information /NGO (DPI/NGO) Conference, "Human Security and Dignity", 8-10 September 2003, United Nations Headquarters, New York; 22nd General Assembly of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO) Geneva, Switzerland, 4-6 December, 2003.

2004 48th Session, United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), 1-12 March 2004, United Nations Headquarters, New York; 57th Annual DPI/NGO Conference 8-10 September 2004, presenting "Millennium Development Goals – Civil Society Takes Action", United Nations Headquarters, New York.

2005 49th Session, United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), 28-11 March 2005, United Nations Headquarters, New York; 58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, 7-9 September 2005, "Our Challenge: Voices for Peace, Partnership and Renewal", United Nations Headquarters, New York.

2006 50th Session, United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), 27 February-10 March 2006, United Nations Headquarters, New York; United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (5th Session) 15-27 May, United Nations Headquarters, New York; Informal Interactive Hearings of Civil Society and the Private Sector on the Midterm Comprehensive Review

of the Program of Action for Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, June 2006 United Nations Headquarters, New York.

FEMVision also contributed statements to the United Nations Online Forum on Employment and Decent Work 18 May-2 June 2006.

FEMVision permanent representative at United Nations Headquarters, New York, attended regular weekly DPI/NGO briefing sessions at United Nations in New York and FEMVision is now a member of NGO Sub-Committee on Social Development, the NGO Committee on Sustainable Development, the Working Group for Girls and the NGO Committee on the Status of Women and was a member of the sub-committee responsible for selecting workshops for the September 2006 DPI/NGO Conference.

The representative also attended the Department of Public Information and the Office of the President of the General Assembly meeting on the Human Rights Council on 22 March, the Human Rights Committee (86th Session) 13-27 March 2006; the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development 14 and 15 September 2006, United Nations Headquarters, New York; The 59th Annual DPI/NGO Conference Unfinished Business: Effective Partnership for Human Security and Sustainable Development, 6-8 September 2006, United Nations Headquarters, New York, was also attended by the organisation's coordinator and other delegates.

iii) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The organisation contributed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through awareness-raising and training seminars, conference presentations, round tables, debates and media interviews on the MDGs, the Beijing Platform for Action, women's empowerment, women in the economy and leadership and gender equality issues. Some of the activities are listed below.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empowerment.

Projects: Continuation of project "Looking at the world through women's eyes". Seminars were held in Palo Alto, California, United States of America, in 2003; Cape Town, South Africa and San Cristóbal Xiapas, Mexico in 2004. In each case, 30 to 40 women of diverse cultures and backgrounds discussed and identified their shared difficulties and the need for different, contextual solutions to bring women to decision-taking positions in the economy and politics. Experiences and conclusions were brought together in manifestos, which were later used by national groups for further seminars and women's empowerment training sessions.

Conferences and seminars

18 January 2003: Barcelona, Spain: FEMVision president participated in the Congress of the Union of Women speaking on United Nations Millennium Development Goals, the work of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and women's entrepreneurship and micro lending.

30 April 2003: Catalan Institute of Women (ICD) Tarragona, Spain. FEMVision representative spoke on the importance of empowering women's associations to work with international organisations for the advancement of women.

14 May 2003: European Women's Management Development (EWMD) International meeting in Barcelona, Spain: "The International Alliance for Women". FEMVision president spoke on women

entrepreneurs' contribution to social and economic change and the social effects of business practice in the round table, "Business Governance: an opportunity for women."

30-31 May 2003: Barcelona, Spain: Women's Association meeting organised by Catalonia -1000. FEMVision representatives spoke on the Beijing Platform for Action articles 182, 188 and 189.

28-30 June 2003: Marrakech (Morocco), Global Summit of Women. FEMVision presentation on, "Women and Micro-business: The Way Forward," and the forthcoming United Nations Year of Microcredit.

10 September 2003: Catalan Institute for Women (ICD), Barcelona, Spain, Round table "Women together." FEMVision President spoke on the topic of microcredit as it relates to the economic empowerment for women, along with the future action towards justice in globalisation.

30 September 2003: Debate organised in conjunction with the Catalan Institute for Women (ICD): on gender empowerment with participation of regional and national government, women's associations, and members of the business community.

15-21 January 2004: World Social Forum (WSF), Mumbai (India). FEMVision held a workshop on "Women's educational networks" and a seminar on "popular education and women's leadership."

10-11 July 2004: Senior Women's Network, London. Workshops on Organisational Power and Politics and Work-life Balance, both delivered by FEMVision Vice-President.

7 May 2005: Congress of Union of Women, Barcelona, Spain. Participated in debates on domestic violence and inequality in culture.

13 September 2005: Catalunya Radio, Barcelona, Spain. Participation of FEMVision Vice-President in radio debate commenting on recent DPI/NGO conference and women's issues.

12 March 2006: Senior Women's Network, London. Workshops on Organisational Power and Politics, and Work-life Balance, delivered by FEMVision Vice-President.

iv) Activities in support of General Principles

- As a member of the European Women's Lobby (EWL), in 2004, FEMVision presented motions requesting that the European Women's Lobby collaborate with the World Social Forum and follow United Nations World Commission on the social dimension of globalisation, "Globalisation can and must change," disseminating their results and commitments among European Women's Lobby members.
- Global Symposium: Towards a New World Civilisation (Lucknow, India, December 2006). FEMVision delegates advocated for a strengthened United Nations and pressure campaigns by NGOs for government commitment to the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.
- FEMVision participates annually in events organised by national women's coordinators to celebrate 8 March, International Women's Day.

3. Girl Scouts of the United States of America

(Special; 2003)

Part I. Introduction

i. Organizational Mission and Purpose

Girl Scouts of the United States of America is the world's preeminent organization dedicated solely to girls—all girls—where, in an accepting and nurturing environment, girls build character and skills for success in the real world. In partnership with committed adult volunteers, girls develop qualities that will serve them all their lives, like leadership, strong values, social conscience, and conviction about their own potential and self-worth.

ii. Relevant Changes

Realignment – In 2004, Girl Scouts of the United States of America identified five strategic priorities (program models and pathways, volunteerism, brand, funding and organizational structure and governance) that represent the organization's focus. Realignment, a key component of the core business strategy, is the process for merging over 300 councils into 109 councils that will be better able to deliver the new Girl Scout leadership development program to millions of girls. Realignment is scheduled to be completed in 2009.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conference and other United Nations meetings

a. **Commission on the Status of Women:** Representatives attended the following sessions in New York: 3-14 March 2003; 1-12 March 2004;

28 February-11 March 2005; 27 February-20 March 2006. Along with Girl Scouts of the United States of America staff, each year a Girl Scout representative(s) was/were chosen to attend and participate.

b. **Commission on Sustainable Development:** Representatives attended the following sessions in New York: 27 January 2003; 28 April-9 May 2003; 14-30 April 2004; 9-18 February 2005.

c. **Department of Public Information/Non-Governmental Organizations:** Representatives attended the following conferences in New York: The 56th annual Conference, "Human Security and Dignity: Fulfilling the Promise of the United Nations", 8-10 September 2003; the 57th annual conference, "Millennium Development Goals: Civil Society Takes Action", 8-10 September 2004; 2005 World Summit 14-16 September 2005.

d. **The Third Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, New York, NY:** Four Girl Guide/Girl Scout representatives from the United States of America, Canada, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mexico attended and participated in this session 10-21 May 2004.

e. **United States Association of the United Nations (UNA-USA):** Girl Scouts of the United States of America's Director of International Relations stood as First Vice Chair for the Council of Associations from 2003-2005. During this time she helped to organize and administer membership meetings, conferences and special sessions.

f. **The United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) Working Group on Girls:** Representatives participated in the General Working Group from 2003-2006. A representative joined the Health Committee from 2006-2007. In addition Girl Scouts of the United States of America participated in UNICEF's "Unite for Children, Unite Against AIDS" Initiative 1 October 2004.

g. **United States Committee for United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM):** Girl Scouts of the United States of America were members of the United States Committee for United Nations Development Fund for Women from 2003 -2005.

h. **43rd Session of World Summit on Social Development, New York, New York, February 9-18, 2005:** Representatives from Girl Scouts of the United States of America attended the summit.

ii. Cooperation with United Nation's Bodies and/or Specialized Agencies in the Field and/or at Headquarters

a. World Association of Girl Guides/Girl Scouts published a resource: *"A Right to Food: A window to the world"* in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization. Norma Barquet, Executive Vice President of Girl Scouts of the United States of America represented the Girl Scouts of the United States of America and World Association of Girl Guides/Girl Scouts at the launch On World Food Day (18 October 2006). *Press Release and Resource Guide available upon request.*

b. Girl Scouts of the United States of America participated in Department of Public Information/Non-Governmental Organization's Conference on "Unfinished Business: Effective Partnerships for Human Security and Sustainable Development" in 7 September 2006. Two members of Girl Scouts of the United States of America; Jin In (Global Action Manager) and Monica Shah (Director of Girl Leadership Development, High School/Middle School) presented at a workshop titled, *Nurturing Science/Technology/Engineering/Math Skills in Young Females in Developing and Developed Countries.*

c. Girl Scouts of the United States of America moderated a panel on the Third Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in 21 May 2004. The panel examined issues affecting indigenous girls in communities in Mexico, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Canada and the United States. Girl Guides/Girl Scouts Representatives from each of the countries participated.

d. Peace Packs with the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR)– In 2003, Girl Scouts of the United States of America initiated a pilot project with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) where two Girl Scout Troops created Peace Packs (packages of needed supplies and materials for children in refugee camps). Girls collected and packed the materials, and Girl Scouts of the United States of America made arrangements to have Airline Ambassadors (an international non-profit that provides humanitarian aid to children and families in need as well as relief and development to under-privileged communities worldwide) deliver the packs to refugee camps in Pakistan and Sierra Leone.

iii. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals, which now form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st century.

Activities in Support of Global Principals

i. **Annual World Thinking Day** – Every February 22nd, World Thinking Day, Girl Guides/Girl Scouts around the world celebrate international friendships and participate in activities that help them reflect on being part of a global community. Each year's theme is chosen by the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. 2003 – theme was open, each country and council was allowed to choose for themselves. 2004 – Thoughts in Action; 2005 – Food, girls did activities and research on the issues surrounding food sources and the lack thereof around the world; 2006-Adolescent Health, issues ranging from healthy living to HIV/AIDS prevention. Girl Scouts across the United States participate in World Thinking Day activities each year.

ii. **Our Rights, Our Responsibilities Participation Patch** – In 2003 World Association of Girl Guides/Girl Scouts introduced the "Our Rights, Our Responsibilities" patch. Based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, this patch requires an examination of human rights issues through six themes: the right to be me; the right to learn; the right to be happy; the right to live in peace; the right to be heard; and the right to work together. Since its introduction in 2003, over 8,000 girls from Girl Scouts of the United States of America have earned this patch.

4. Human Rights Internet

(Special; 1983)

PART I. Introduction

i. Human Rights Internet (HRI), an international non-governmental (NGO) headquartered in Ottawa, Canada, was founded in 1976 on the premise that accurate, comprehensive and timely information is a precondition to the protection and promotion of human rights. Since that time, HRI has evolved into a consulting and capacity building organization,

committed to the promotion of human rights in the areas of social justice, good governance and conflict prevention. HRI seeks to accomplish its goals by: Policy formation; Knowledge transfer; Promotion of dialogue; Training, such transferring knowledge and expertise of new technologies particularly to NGOs in the South and other civil society organizations; and Information distribution, such as producing human rights resources including the *Human Rights Tribune* and microfiche collections of human rights material from around the world and making this information available to NGOs and international institutions. The targets of HRI's activities are governments at all levels (federal, regional and municipal), intergovernmental agencies, civil society and the private sector.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings:

- HRI's Initiative on Conflict Prevention through Quiet Diplomacy program has organized and co-hosted several meetings and conferences:
    - HRI organized and hosted a "Consultation on Options and Techniques for Quiet Diplomacy", a meeting of Secretaries-General of regional and other intergovernmental organizations convoked by the Special Advisor to the *Initiative*, H.E. Max van der Stoel, at New York's Waldorf Astoria Hotel on July 24, 2005.
    - From Sept. 21 to 24, 2005, HRI hosted a regional conference on "Building a Culture of Peace and Preventing Conflict in the Greater Caribbean" in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.
- Representatives from HRI attended and addressed the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict, "From Reaction to Prevention", held at United Nations Headquarters July 19 to 21, 2005.

ii. Cooperation with United Nations Bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

- From 1997 to 2003, HRI (in partnership with the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of the Government of Canada) worked on an annual report of the United Nations human rights system. *For the Record* was a publication in which all relevant United Nations human rights reports, resolutions, recommendations and decisions within the year were summarized as objectively as possible, with hyperlinks to all original United Nations documentation. Copies of the report were widely distributed to both NGOs and governments, to the staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to the Special Rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights, university libraries, and many others.
- HRI's website and publications (especially the *Human Rights Tribune*) have been extensively used to inform the human rights community worldwide about the work of the United Nations in the area of human rights. HRI has been publishing the *Human Rights Tribune* since 1992. Written for human rights activists, by human rights activists, the *Tribune* covers the worldwide

struggle for fundamental rights from the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations, to grassroots movements.

- HRI continued to network in Latin America through the Forum on Citizens' Diplomacy launched in 2002. The Forum brings together individuals and organizations from the various social movements in the region to strategize regarding areas of common interest and to develop plans of actions around the Organization of American States (OAS) and United Nations reform.

- HRI continued to support the United Nations by sending interns to work with its various bodies. Past HRI interns have been placed with the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders (Geneva), the Special Rapporteur on Migrants (San José), and the regional office of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Santiago.

iii. Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals:

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- A number of the internships that HRI has implemented focused on issues surrounding HIV/AIDS and other diseases. For example, HRI has been sending interns to work with The Botswana Network on Ethics, Law and HIV/AIDS (BONELA) since 2004.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development – make available the benefits of new technologies.

- HRI created a portal to help promote human rights at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) 1-12 December 2003, Geneva, Switzerland. To facilitate this, HRI compiled official WSIS documents, articles and position papers on human rights and the information society and added related links concerning human rights and information and communication technologies (ICTs). This information was available through HRI's website.

- The 7th Human Rights Internet (HRI) Internet Training Program was held from July 5-9, 2004 in Ottawa, Canada. Designed to increase the capacity of human rights advocates to use new technologies to advance their human rights work, the Internet Training Program (ITP) provided a unique opportunity to participants to acquire technical skills.

iv. Activities in Support of Global Principles

- In 2004 HRI launched a program on conflict prevention: The Initiative on Conflict Prevention through Quiet Diplomacy (ICPQD). Experience has shown that effective prevention of destructive conflict requires co-operative action before violence erupts. ICPQD contends that capable institutions dedicated to preventing conflict by way of quiet diplomacy are an effective yet under-used means to reduce, if not entirely prevent, violent conflict. Quiet, third-party diplomacy establishes and maintains confidence, creates space for dialogue, and encourages conciliation and accord. Early and pro-active engagement over time through institutional mechanisms and a human rights-informed, problem-solving, assistance-oriented approach can be the most effective way to prevent the outbreak of violence.

5. International Islamic Committee for Women and Child

(Special; 2003)

PART I. Introduction

i. The aims and purposes of the organization and its main course of action.

The IICWC aims to enhance and coordinate the efforts of Islamic organizations world-wide to secure the rights of Muslim women and children and to ensure the observance and implementation of their rights as recognized by Islamic Shari`ah as well as by international conventions to the extent compatible with the Islamic Shari`ah. It further aims to protect victims of infringement against the rights of women and children and to attract attention to the predicament of such victims. The IICWC also prevails on international organizations dealing with refugees and displaced groups to protect the Islamic religion and cultural identity of Muslim refugees.

ii. In Sept. 2006, the IICWC's General Assembly was held, and the new President was elected.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i: Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

1. "The 48th session of CSW" 1-12 March 2004, New York, United States of America. The IICWC attended and submitted both oral and written statements.
2. "The 49th session of the CSW" 28 February-11 March 2005, New York, United States. The IICWC attended and submitted a written statement.
3. "The 50th session of CSW" 27 February-10 March 2006, New York, United States. The IICWC attended and submitted both oral and written statements, and held a workshop titled "Women gain! Who pays the bill?",
4. "The Doha International Conference for the Family" 29-30 November 2004, Doha, Qatar. The IICWC contributed in the conference book
5. "The challenges facing the family in the west" May 2005, Dublin, Ireland. The IICWC attended and submitted a research paper on the conference topic.
6. "The Rights of Arab Child in International Conventions and Regional Charter" 25-26 April 2006, Alsharja, United Arab Emirates. The IICWC attended and submitted a written statement "presentation on The Islamic Charter on Children issued by IICWC".

iii. i. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

- **Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**

  - Target 1 : Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day

ACTIONS:

- Training courses for raising capacity building of women's organizations that work on poverty eradication = 900

- **Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education**

  - Target 1: Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

ACTIONS:

- Training school teachers = 3,200
- School bags containing school material delivered = 10,345
- Issuing an Islamic Charter on Children